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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/775,521	02/09/2004	Sam Nemazie	SiliconStor-02US	1050
27728 7590 12/11/2007 LAW OFFICES OF IMAM 111 N. MARKET STREET, SUITE 1010 SAN JOSE, CA 95113			EXAMINER LEE, CHUN KUAN	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2181	
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			12/11/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/775,521

Applicant(s)

NEMAZIE, SAM

Examiner

Chun-Kuan (Mike) Lee

Art Unit

2181

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06/06/2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4-19,22-32 and 35-43 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4-19,22-32 and 35-43 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 July 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/14/2007.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

RESPONSE TO ARGUMENTS

1. Applicant's arguments filed 06/06/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Preceding claim objection to claims 20-21 and 33-34 are withdrawn. Currently, claims 2-3, 20-21 and 33-34 are canceled and claims 1, 4-19, 22-32 and 35-43 are pending for examination.
2. In response to applicant's arguments, on page 10, last paragraph to page 11, 1st paragraph, regarding the independent claims 1, 18 and 31 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) that the references are nonanalogous because the differences in technology between Grieff and Utsunomiya would require re-designing as Grieff is associated with the implementation of serial ATA (SATA) and Utsunomiya is associated with the implementation of parallel ATA (PATA); applicant's arguments have fully been considered, but are not found to be persuasive.

Please note that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

In this case, Grieff and Utsunomiya are analogous art not only because both references are in the field of applicant's endeavor as both are associated with ATA

Art Unit: 2181

standard technology, wherein Grieff is utilizing SATA and Utsunomiya is utilizing PATA, and it is well known to one skilled in the art that SATA is the result of technology advancement in PATA. Furthermore, both references are reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned (i.e. implementing a SATA switch to connect to a plurality of hosts to a peripheral device, wherein the SATA switch comprises the task file queues in order for the plurality of hosts to concurrently access a peripheral device by having the SATA switch accepting commands from the plurality of hosts at any given time as the plurality commands are respectively queued into the respective task file queue), wherein Grieff teaches the implementation of a SATA switch for connecting a plurality of hosts to a peripheral device (Grieff, Fig. 1), and Utsunomiya teaches the implementation of a task file queue, wherein the task file queue enables a host to issue a plurality of commands to a peripheral at the same time even when the peripheral is busy (i.e. at any given time) (Utsunomiya, [0005]-[0008] and [0020]-[0024]).

3. In response to applicant's arguments, on page 9, 4th paragraph to page 10, 1st paragraph, regarding the independent claims 1, 18 and 31 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) that the combination of references does not teach/suggest every claimed limitation because arbitration is needed and the receiving of commands from the two hosts at any given time can not be achieved, which is resulted from the applicant's assumption that in order to prevent the re-designing of Grieff, Utsunomiya's task file queue should be placed into Grieff's decoder 120; applicant's arguments have fully been considered, but are not found to be persuasive.

Art Unit: 2181

The examiner does not agree with applicant's arguments, because if the combination of references were to be implemented in accordance to applicant's assumption above, re-designing to a certain degree would still be needed in order to integrate the two technology between SATA and PATA (which is applicant appears to agree starting at the bottom of page 9 in applicant's arguments), therefore the examiner is not fully clear with regard to what the applicant is arguing.

4. In response to applicant's arguments, on page 10, 2nd paragraph, regarding the independent claims 1, 18 and 31 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) that Utsunomiya's does not teach multiple host access; applicant's arguments have fully been considered, but are not found to be persuasive.

Please note that one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). In this case, the multiple host access is disclosed by Grieff (Grieff, Figure 1).

5. As per claims 4-17, 19, 22-29, 32 and 35-43, dependent claims 4-17, 19, 22-29, 32 and 35-43 are unpatentable at least due to direct dependency on the rejected independent claims 1, 18 and 31.

Art Unit: 2181

6. In responding to all applicant's arguments, the examiner will maintain his position and the current rejection of record.

I. INFORMATION CONCERNING OATH/DECLARATION

Oath/Declaration

7. The applicant's oath/declaration has been reviewed by the examiner and is found to conform to the requirements prescribed in **37 C.F.R. 1.63**.

II. INFORMATION CONCERNING DRAWINGS

Drawings

8. The applicant's drawings submitted are acceptable for examination purposes.

III. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF REFERENCES CITED BY APPLICANT

9. As required by **M.P.E.P. 609(C)**, the applicant's submissions of the Information Disclosure Statement dated March 14, 2007 is acknowledged by the examiner and the cited references have been considered in the examination of the claims now pending. As required by **M.P.E.P 609 C(2)**, a copy of the PTOL-1449 initialed and dated by the examiner is attached to the instant office action.

IV. REJECTIONS BASED ON 35 U.S.C. 112

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

Art Unit: 2181

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

10. Claims 22 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

As per claims 22 and 35, as claims 22 and 35 are depending on the canceled claims 21 and 34 respectively, the examiner is not certain with regard to the dependency of claims 22 and 35; the examiner will assume that claims 22 and 35 are depending on independent claims 18 and 31 respectively for the current examination.

V. REJECTIONS BASED ON PRIOR ART

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 1, 4, 6-14, 18-19, 22-32 and 35-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grieff et al. (US Patent 6,961,813) in view of "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya et al. (US Pub.: 2003/0131166).

Art Unit: 2181

12. As per claims 1, 18 and 31, Grieff teaches a switch coupled between a plurality of host units and a device via serial advanced technology attachment (SATA) for communicating there between and said switch comprising:

a) a first SATA port (Fig. 1, ref. 130) for connection to a first host unit, said first port for causing access, to the device, by the first host unit (col. 3, ll. 13-24 and col. 5, l.17 to col. 7, l. 6);

b) a second SATA port (Fig. 1, ref. 132) for connection to a second host unit, said second port for causing access to the device, by the second host unit (col. 3, ll. 13-24 and col. 5, l.17 to col. 7, l. 6);

c) a third SATA port (device-side link layer on Fig. 1) for connection to a device, for causing access to the device, by the first or second host units (col. 3, ll. 13-24 and col. 5, l.17 to col. 7, l. 6);

d) an arbitration and control circuit (arbiter module 112 and switch 110 of Fig. 1), coupled to the first, second and third ports, for selecting one of the first host unit or the second host unit to be coupled to the device, through the switch (col. 3, ll. 13-24 and col. 5, l.17 to col. 7, l. 6); and

wherein the switch enable multiple hosts to share access to the device (e.g. single ATA device) (col. 3, ll. 14-16), such that the device can maintain communication with the multiple hosts (col. 3, ll. 43-45); and

wherein the switch includes a buffer that allows the first host to post a single, non-queue command if the second host currently has outstanding queued commands (col. 5, ll. 36-39).

Art Unit: 2181

Grieff does not expressly teach the switch comprising:

wherein the first SATA port includes a first host task file that is responsive to commands sent by the first host unit;

wherein the second SATA port includes a second host task file that is responsive to commands sent by the second host unit;

wherein the third port is a PATA port;

selecting one of the first host or the second host units to concurrently access the device by accepting commands, from either of the first or the second host units, at any given time, including when the device is not in an idle state.

"SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" teaches the utilization of PATA ("SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA", pages 1-2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art, at the time of invention was made to include SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA's utilization of the PATA into Grieff's switch for the benefit of having a peripheral port that is backward comparable allowing users to be able to connecting existing PATA peripheral devices instead of purchasing new peripheral devices that conform to the new SATA standard to obtain the invention as specified in claims 1, 18 and 31. The resulting combination of the references teaches the switch comprising of a third PATA port connecting to a peripheral device.

Utsunomiya teaches a system and a method comprising:

Art Unit: 2181

a host computer issuing a plurality of commands to the drive apparatus (Fig. 3, ref. 12) at the same time (e.g. concurrently), wherein the drive apparatus operates in accordance to ATA ([0004] and [0007]);

a command queue including a task file queue enabling the host computer to issue the plurality of commands to be processed by the drive apparatus at the same time (e.g. concurrently), as the task file queue storing the plurality of commands ([0005]-[0008] and [0020]-[0024]), therefore the task file queue would enable the host computer to issue the plurality of commands, at any given time, even when the drive apparatus is in a busy status ([0005]); and

wherein the plurality of commands issued by the host computer are transferred from the task file queue to the drive apparatus' task file (Fig. 5 and [0022]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art, at the time of invention was made to include Utsunomiya's task file queue into Grieff and SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA's ATA ports for the benefit of decreasing the work load of the host unit for issuing commands (Utsunomiya, [0009]) to obtain the invention as specified in claims 1, 18 and 31. The resulting combination of the references further teaches the switch comprising:

wherein the first SATA port includes the first task file queue (i.e. first host task file) storing the plurality of commands issued and sent by the first host unit;

wherein the second SATA port includes the second task file queue (i.e. second host task file) storing the plurality of commands issued and sent by the second host unit; and

Art Unit: 2181

wherein the switch selects either the first host unit or the second host unit to concurrently access the drive apparatus (i.e. device) as the switch receives and accepts the plurality of commands, issued by either the first host unit or the second host unit, at any give time, including when the device is in the busy status (i.e. not in an idle state), as the plurality of commands are respectively stored into the first task file queue and the second task file queue.

13. As per claims 4, 22 and 35, Grieff, "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya teach all the limitation of claims 1, 18 and 31 as discussed above, where Utsunomiya further teaches the switch comprising wherein said third parallel ATA port includes a device task file (Utsunomiya, Fig. 5 and [0022]).

14. As per claims 6, 23 and 36, Grieff, "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya teach all the limitation of claims 1, 18 and 31 as discussed above, where Grieff further teaches the switch comprising wherein said device is a storage unit (Grieff, col. 15, ll. 9-22).

15. As per claims 7, 24 and 37, Grieff, "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya teach all the limitation of claims 1, 18 and 31 as discussed above, where Grieff further teaches the switch comprising wherein said switch is employed in an enterprise system (Grieff, col. 15, ll. 9-22).

16. As per claims 8, 25 and 38, Grieff, "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya teach all the limitation of claims 1, 18 and 31 as discussed above, where Utsunomiya further teaches the switch wherein said arbitration and control circuit causes concurrent access of the device by the first and second host units (Utsunomiya, [0007] and [0020]-[0024]).

17. As per claims 9, 26 and 39, Grieff, "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya teach all the limitation of claims 1, 18 and 31 as discussed above, where Grieff further teaches the switch comprising wherein information, in the form of data, commands or setup, is transferred from the device to the first or second host units through the switch and the information is modified by the switch prior to being received by the first or second host units such that modified information rather than the information is received by the first or second host units (Grieff, col. 12, l. 60 to col. 14, l. 28).

18. As per claims 10, 27 and 40, Grieff, "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya teach all the limitation of claims 9, 26 and 39 as discussed above, where Grieff further teaches the switch comprising wherein the information is referred to as 'identify drive response' (IDENTIFY DEVICE) (Grieff, col. 7, ll. 39-61).

Art Unit: 2181

19. As per claims 11, 28 and 41, Grieff, "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya teach all the limitation of claims 9, 26 and 39 as discussed above, where Grieff further teaches the switch comprising wherein the information is referred to as 'Tag' (Grieff, col. 12, l. 60 to col. 14, l. 28).

20. As per claims 12, 29 and 42, Grieff, "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya teach all the limitation of claims 1, 18 and 31 as discussed above, where Grieff further teaches the switch comprising wherein information, in the form of data, commands or setup, is transferred from the first or second host units to the device through the switch and the information is modified by the switch prior to being received by the device such that modified information rather than the information is received by the device (Grieff, col. 5, l. 65 to col. 6, l. 56 and col. 10, l. 27 to col. 11, l. 36).

21. As per claims 13 and 43, Grieff, "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya teach all the limitation of claims 12 and 42 as discussed above, where Grieff further teaches the switch comprising wherein the information is referred to as 'Tag' (Grieff, col. 5, l. 65 to col. 6, l. 56 and col. 10, l. 27 to col. 11, l. 36).

22. As per claim 14, Grieff, "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya teach all the limitation of claim 13 as discussed above,

Art Unit: 2181

where Grieff further teaches the switch comprising wherein the arbitration and control circuit include a Tag/Sactive Mapping Circuit (Grieff, Command Tracker SM 114 of Fig. 1) for mapping the host tag to the device tag and inverse mapping for identifying a host (Grieff, col. 5, l. 65 to col. 6, l. 56; col. 10, l. 27 to col. 11, l. 36 and col. 12, l. 60 to col. 14, l. 28).

23. As per claims 19 and 32, Grieff, "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya teach all the limitation of claims 18 and 31 as discussed above, where Grieff further teaches the switch comprising wherein the switch is a serial ATA switch (Grieff, col. 3, l. 13 to col. 4, l. 4 and col. 5, l. 65 to col. 6, l. 56).

24. As per claim 30, Grieff, "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya teach all the limitation of claim 28 as discussed above, where Grieff further teaches the switch comprising wherein the information is referred to as 'Tag' (Grieff, col. 5, l. 65 to col. 6, l. 56 and col. 10, l. 27 to col. 11, l. 36).

25. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grieff et al. (US Patent 6,961,813), "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya et al. (US Pub.: 2003/0131166) as applied to claims 1, 4, 6-14 and 18-43 above, and further in view of Boucher et al. (US Patent 6,434,620).

Art Unit: 2181

Grieff, "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya teach all the limitations of claim 4 as discussed above, where Utsunomiya further teaches the switch comprising wherein said first, second and third ports include the corresponding task file queue (Fig. 4-5 and [0020]-[0024]).

Grieff, "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya does not expressly teach the switch comprising wherein said first, second and third ports are level 4 ports.

Boucher teaches a communication interface between a peripheral comprising the intelligent network interface card (INIC 50 of Fig. 1) and a host (Fig. 1, ref. 52) comprising a physical layer communication path (Fig. 1, ref. 57) and two other communication paths at higher communication layer (Fig. 1 and col. 6, l. 60 to col. 7, l. 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art, at the time of invention was made to include Boucher's higher layer communication path into Grieff, "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya's switch for the benefit of providing a faster communication path between the peripheral device and the host (Boucher, Fig. 1) to obtain the invention as specified in claim 5. The resulting combination of the references teaches the switch further comprising the ports, interconnection between the hosts and the peripheral device, operating at level 4, as it is well known to one skilled in the art that the highest communication layer for SATA is application layer (level 4).

Art Unit: 2181

26. Claims 15-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grieff et al. (US Patent 6,961,813) in view of "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA", Utsunomiya et al. (US Pub.: 2003/0131166), and "Serial ATA Specification".

Grieff, "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya teach all the limitations of claim 1 as discussed above.

Grieff, "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya does not expressly teach the switch comprising wherein either the first or the second host sends a legacy queue command queued by the device; and wherein either the first or the second host sends a native queue command for execution thereof by the device.

"Serial ATA Specification" teaches the utilization of the legacy ATA queuing (legacy queue command) and the native Serial ATA queuing (native queue command) by the Serial ATA device (Section D.1.5 on page 301).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art, at the time of invention was made to include Serial ATA Specification's queuing of legacy queuing command and the execution of the native queuing command into Grieff, "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya's switch because Grieff, "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya's storage device conforms to the Serial ATA standard, therefore it would be beneficial to comply with the SATA standard in order to enable proper

Art Unit: 2181

technological functioning in accordance with the SATA standard to obtain the invention as specified in claims 15-16.

27. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grieff et al. (US Patent 6,961,813) in view of "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA", Utsunomiya et al. (US Pub.: 2003/0131166), and Shin et al. (US Patent 7,154,905).

Grieff, "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya teach all the limitations of claim 1 as discussed above, where Grieff further teaches the switch comprising:

wherein said first, second and third ports are operating at link layer (level 2 ports) (Grieff, Fig. 1); and

a Data FIS FIFO (Grieff, host FIS buffer 120 and device FIS buffer 122 of Fig. 1) and an associated FIFO Control (Grieff, Command Tracker SM 114 of Fig. 1) are coupled to the first, second and third ports and are located externally thereto (Grieff, Fig. 1 and col. 5, l. 65 to col. 6, l. 56).

Grieff, "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya does not expressly teach the switch comprising wherein the first, second and third ports are level 3 SATA ports.

Shin teaches the utilization of a port including a transport layer (i.e. level 3 serial ATA port) (Fig. 1; Fig. 38A and col. 2, ll. 26-44).

Art Unit: 2181

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art, at the time of invention was made to include Shin's transport layer into Grieff, "SATA vs. PATA: the reality of Serial and Parallel ATA - Serial ATA" and Utsunomiya's ATA ports for the benefit of providing a communication architecture that provides high-performance for applications at a low cost (Shin, col. 4, ll. 25-30) to obtain the invention as specified in claim 17. The resulting combination of the references teaches the switch coupled between the plurality of host units, further comprising wherein the first, second and third ports are level 3 serial ATA ports.

Art Unit: 2181

VI. CLOSING COMMENTS

Conclusion

a. STATUS OF CLAIMS IN THE APPLICATION

The following is a summary of the treatment and status of all claims in the application as recommended by M.P.E.P. 707.07(i):

a(1) CLAIMS REJECTED IN THE APPLICATION

Per the instant office action, claims 1, 4-19, 22-32 and 35-43 have received a final action on the merits. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

b. DIRECTION OF FUTURE CORRESPONDENCES

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chun-Kuan (Mike) Lee whose telephone number is (571) 272-0671. The examiner can normally be reached on 8AM to 5PM.

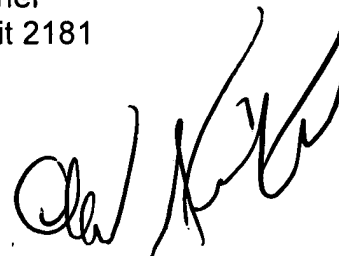
IMPORTANT NOTE

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Alford Kindred can be reached on (571) 272-4037. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

November 27, 2007

Chun-Kuan (Mike) Lee
Examiner
Art Unit 2181

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alford Kindred', is written over a horizontal line.

ALFORD KINDRED
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER